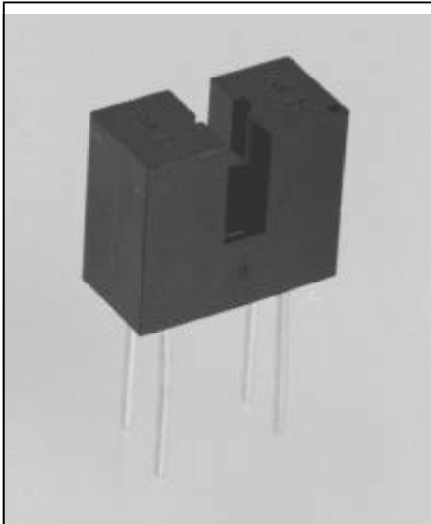


# Hi-Rel Slotted Optical Switches

## Types OPB847TX, OPB847TXV, OPB848TX, OPB848TXV



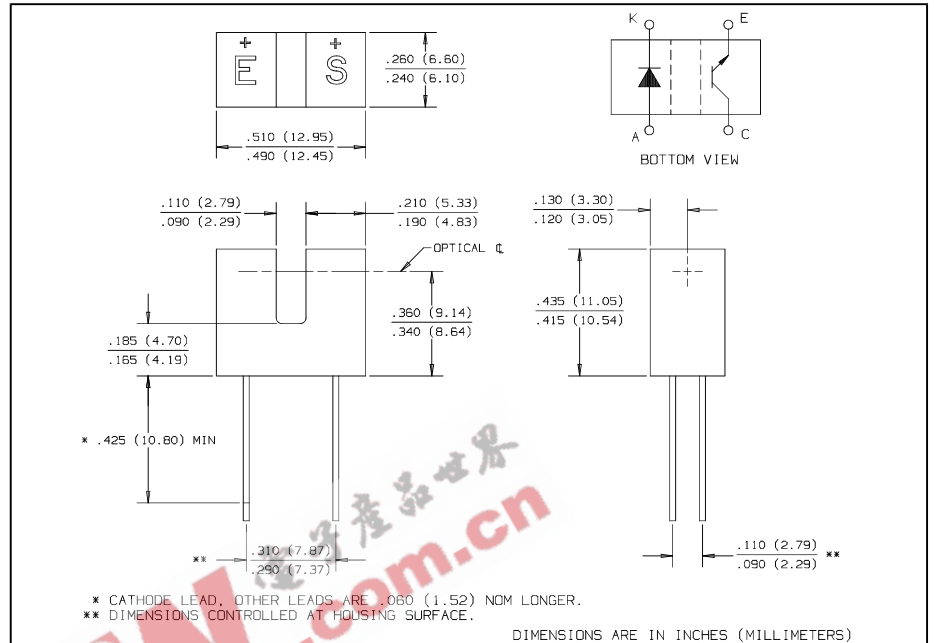
### Features

- Non-contact switching
- Apertured for high resolution
- Hermetically sealed components
- Components processed to Optek's screening program patterned after MIL-PRF-19500 for TX and TXV devices

### Description

The OPB847TX, OPB847TXV, OPB848TX, and OPB848TXV each consist of a gallium aluminum arsenide LED and a silicon phototransistor soldered into a printed circuit board then mounted in a high temperature plastic housing on opposite sides of a 0.100 inch (2.54 mm) wide slot. Phototransistor switching takes place whenever an opaque object passes through the slot. Both device types have a 0.025 inch (0.635 mm) by 0.06 (1.52 mm) aperture in front of the phototransistor for high resolution positioning sensing.

The OPB847TX, OPB847TXV, OPB848TX, and OPB848TXV use optoelectronic components that have been processed and tested as either TX or TXV components per MIL-PRF-19500. Typical screening and lot acceptance tests are provided on page 13-4.



### Absolute Maximum Ratings ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

Operating Temperature Range	-65° C to +125° C
Storage Temperature Range	-65° C to +150° C
Lead Soldering Temperature [1/16 inch (1.6 mm) from case 5 sec. with soldering iron]	240° C

### Input Diode

Forward DC Current	50 mA
Reverse Voltage	2.0 V
Power Dissipation	100 mW <sup>(2)</sup>

### Output Phototransistor

Collector-Emitter Voltage	50 V
Emitter-Collector Voltage	7.0 V
Power Dissipation	100 mW <sup>(2)</sup>

### Notes:

- (1) Duration can be extended to 10 sec. max. when flow soldering.
- (2) Derate linearly 1.00 mW/° C above 25° C.
- (3) Methanol and isopropanol are recommended as cleaning agents.

# Types OPB847TX, OPB847TXV, OPB848TX, OPB848TXV

Electrical Characteristics ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Test Conditions	
<b>Input Diode</b>							
$V_F$	Forward Voltage <sup>(4)</sup>	1.00	1.35	1.70	V	$I_F = 20.0\text{ mA}$	
		1.20	1.55	1.90	V	$I_F = 20.0\text{ mA}, T_A = -55^\circ\text{C}$	
		0.80	1.20	1.60	V	$I_F = 20.0\text{ mA}, T_A = 100^\circ\text{C}$	
$I_R$	Reverse Current		0.1	100	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_R = 2.0\text{ V}$	
<b>Output Phototransistor</b>							
$V_{(BR)CEO}$	Collector-Emitter Breakdown Voltage	50	110		V	$I_C = 1.0\text{ mA}, I_F = 0$	
$V_{(BR)ECO}$	Emitter-Collector Breakdown Voltage	7.0	10.0		V	$I_E = 100\ \mu\text{A}, I_F = 0$	
$I_{C(off)}$	Collector-Emitter Dark Current		0.2	100	nA	$V_{CE} = 10.0\text{ V}, I_F = 0$	
			10	100	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{CE} = 10.0\text{ V}, I_F = 0, T_A = 100^\circ\text{C}$	
<b>Coupled</b>							
$I_{C(on)}$	On-State Collector Current <sup>(4)</sup>	OPB847	4.0			mA	$V_{CE} = 10.0\text{ V}, I_F = 20.0\text{ mA}$
		OPB847	2.5			mA	$V_{CE} = 10.0\text{ V}, I_F = 20.0\text{ mA}, T_A = -55^\circ\text{C}$
		OPB847	2.5			mA	$V_{CE} = 10.0\text{ V}, I_F = 20.0\text{ mA}, T_A = 100^\circ\text{C}$
		OPB848	1.0			mA	$V_{CE} = 10.0\text{ V}, I_F = 20.0\text{ mA}$
		OPB848	0.6			mA	$V_{CE} = 10.0\text{ V}, I_F = 20.0\text{ mA}, T_A = -55^\circ\text{C}$
		OPB848	0.6			mA	$V_{CE} = 10.0\text{ V}, I_F = 20.0\text{ mA}, T_A = 100^\circ\text{C}$
$V_{CE(SAT)}$	Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	OPB847		0.20	0.30	V	$I_C = 2.0\text{ mA}, I_F = 20.0\text{ mA}$
		OPB848		0.20	0.30	V	$I_C = 500\ \mu\text{A}, I_F = 20.0\text{ mA}$
$t_r$	Output Rise Time	OPB847		12.0	20.0	$\mu\text{s}$	$V_{CC} = 10.0\text{ V}, I_F = 20.0\text{ mA}, R_L = 1,000\ \Omega$
		OPB848		8.0	15.0	$\mu\text{s}$	
$t_f$	Output Fall Time	OPB847		12.0	20.0	$\mu\text{s}$	
		OPB848		8.0	15.0	$\mu\text{s}$	

(4) Measurement is taken during the last 500  $\mu\text{s}$  of a single 1.0 ms test pulse. Heating due to increased pulse rate or pulse width can cause change in measurement results.